

was such that people with fluid resources alone were able to bring out the best from the soil.

The tenants and labourers had come into their own especially in the delta areas and wrested from the mirasdars on one pretext or other more than was their due.

He said that the fixation of a ceiling on land incomes was the thin end of the wedge (25/4) for fixation of incomes in other sectors of national economy. Govt hoped to carry <sup>the</sup> through with the help of non-agriculturists. If the principle of limitation of an individual's income was accepted by the legislature and was enforced in the biggest sector of national economy, its introduction in other sectors would become easy. Legislators must be fully alive to the implications of the proposed reforms. Why not fix a similar ceiling - a maximum of Rs 1000 per annum - on salaries. That is ~~not~~ exactly what the C.H.'s fixation of the Rs 250 kist area would work out to. The more sensible thing would be to give the maximum share to the tenant in any produce over and above the present level of production. This arrangement would enthrust both the mirasdars and tenants to put forth their best effort in producing more. The publication of the C.H.'s report at this juncture and the suggestion for the fixing of rentals farm. Its reaction would be heard during the next term. Disputes would show up their heads in many centres.

When the landlord who owned about 20000 of land was unable to make both ends meet, how could Govt. expect the poor peasant who tills the soil to pay the rent and meet the expenses of his family with his meagre income?

It must be remembered that agriculture provided only part-time occupation to a labourer. Most of the time the agricultural worker was idle. The Govt would be giving them real help if they arranged to train these labourers for supplemental occupations and in cottage industries and helped them to start such industries. That way only could rural labour be helped and benefited adequately and not by giving them a few cuts of land which they would soon sell away. Even granting that the present reform helped the tenants and labourers, it would be only robbing Peter and paying Paul.

There was a false impression about the Tanjore mirasdars that they were very rich and were mostly an idle class exploiting the poor. This impression was ~~the~~ result of ignorance of practical conditions. The mirasdars must educate the legislators about the real state of affairs. At the same time they ~~must~~ <sup>should</sup> not hereafter be indifferent to agricultural operations. They must directly supervise cultivation and devote more time to it.

The Conference expressed its opinion that the Report betrayed lack of practical knowledge of conditions of agriculture. This conception of the vital issues involved and a callous disregard of the factors that contributed to increased production which the paragonist report of the Commission had added, that the report was based on arbitrary assumptions and not on reliable